CHAPTER 9 Assessment

CCSS

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions below. Make sure you read carefully and answer all parts of the questions.

Lesson Review

Lesson 1

1. **IDENTIFYING CAUSE AND EFFECT** How did political disorder in Mesopotamia and Egypt affect trade in Southwest Asia? Explain what happened as a result.
2. **EXPLAINING** What are the Five Pillars of Islam? Explain how these apply to Muslim life.

Lesson 2

3. **DEFINING** Explain the concept of *dhimmitude* and how this concept was applied in territory that had been conquered by Muslims in the A.D. 600s
4. **FINDING THE MAIN IDEA** What was the main issue that drove Islam to split into two groups? Be sure to name the two groups.

Lesson 3

5. **DRAWING CONCLUSIONS** How were early Muslim women treated? What factors might have caused this to change after the spread of Islam? Explain your answer.
6. **MAKING CONNECTIONS** What warning given by Muhammad in the Hadith compares to Emperor Leo III's outlawing icons as idolatry? Explain how both affected Muslim and Byzantine art.

21st Century Skills

7. **PROBLEM SOLVING** What societal problems in Makkah concerned Muhammad? How did Muhammad's beliefs become his solution to these problems?
8. **COMPARING AND CONTRASTING** What were the beliefs of early Arabs? What changed as a result of Muhammad's teachings? What remained the same?

Exploring the Essential Questions

9. **SYNTHESIZING** Write an essay explaining how the religion of Islam influenced the development of the Arab Empire. Use a time line to show the development of the Arab Empire. Give several examples of how Islam affected Arab society, culture, and politics. Include two other forms of media to illustrate some of these examples, such as primary source quotes and photos.

DBQ Analyzing Historical Documents

Use the document to answer the following questions.

PRIMARY SOURCE

Muslim Conquests and Defeats

Year	Place	Victor
636	Yarmūk	Muslim
640	Syria	Muslim
650	Persian Empire	Muslim
710	southern Spain	Muslim
717	Constantinople	Byzantine

10. **READING CHARTS** What territories had been conquered by Muslims by 650?
11. **STATING** What statement can you make about Muslim expansion that includes all the information in the table?

Extended-Response Question

12. **INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY** Identify and describe two important Islamic works of literature. Explain the similarities and differences between the two works.

Need Extra Help?

If You've Missed Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Go to page	175	177	179	180	185	187	175	175	178	188	188	186

Medieval Kingdoms in Europe 800–1300

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- *How can changes to political systems impact economic activities?*
- *How is society influenced by changes in political and economic systems?*

◀ Created between 1280 and 1300, this detail comes from an illustration in an Anglo-French chronicle showing Henry II seated on his throne. Painted a century after Henry's death, this stylized image is not a portrait of the king, who was thickset and wore his hair closely cropped.

PHOTO: The British Library/Photolibrary

networks

There's More Online! about medieval kingdoms in Europe.

CHAPTER 10

Lesson 1
Feudalism

Lesson 2
Peasants, Trade, and Cities

Lesson 3
The Growth of European Kingdoms

The Story Matters...

Charlemagne's Carolingian Empire began to fall apart as a result of internal divisions and external threats from invaders such as Muslims, Vikings, and Magyars. The need for security encouraged the growth of a feudal society dominated by powerful landowning nobles. Opposing this tendency were ambitious rulers such as King Henry II of England, who applied his restless energy, military skill, and cool ruthlessness to rebuilding royal power.

CHAPTER 10 CCSS

Place and Time: Medieval Europe 800–1300

Charlemagne created a strong monarchy, but it did not long survive his death in 814. His grandsons Lothair, Louis the German, and Charles the Bald first fought for control of the Carolingian Empire and then split it into three parts. Invasions by Muslims, Magyars, and Vikings throughout the ninth and tenth centuries produced varying responses in different parts of Europe. In France, these invasions weakened the power of the monarchy and strengthened the nobility. By contrast, the strong English response to Viking invasion eventually united the country. Throughout Europe, however, the need for security encouraged the growth of feudalism, one of the defining institutions of medieval society.

Step Into the Place

Read the quotes and look at the information presented on the map.

DBQ **Analyzing Historical Documents** What different responses did European communities and rulers make to invasions?

PRIMARY SOURCE

"Louis [the German] hurled his men on the troops which Lothair [shown right] had stationed to resist him, slew many of them and put the rest to flight. . . .

Meanwhile Danish pirates sailed down the Channel and attacked Rouen, plundered the town with pillage, fire and sword, slaughtered or took captive the monks and the rest of the population, and laid waste all the monasteries and other places on the banks of the Seine, or else took large payments and left them thoroughly terrified."

—from *The Annals of Saint-Bertin*, 841

PRIMARY SOURCE

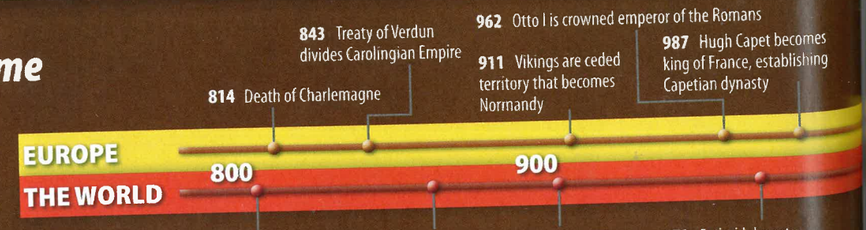
"In the year of the Lord's incarnation [885], (the thirty-seventh of king Alfred's life), the Viking army split up into two bands: one band set out for [the East Frankish kingdom], and the other, coming to Britain, entered Kent and besieged the city which in English is called Rochester, situated on the eastern bank of the river Medway. The Vikings immediately constructed a strong fortification for themselves in front of its entrance, but they were unable to capture the city because the citizens defended themselves courageously until King Alfred [shown left] arrived, bringing them relief with a large army. Thereupon the Vikings, abandoning their fortress, . . . fled quickly to their ships. . . ."

—from Asser's *Life of King Alfred*, 884

PHOTO: (l)©Richard Wareham/Age Fotostock America, Inc., (r)Jahg-Images/Gilles Mermet.

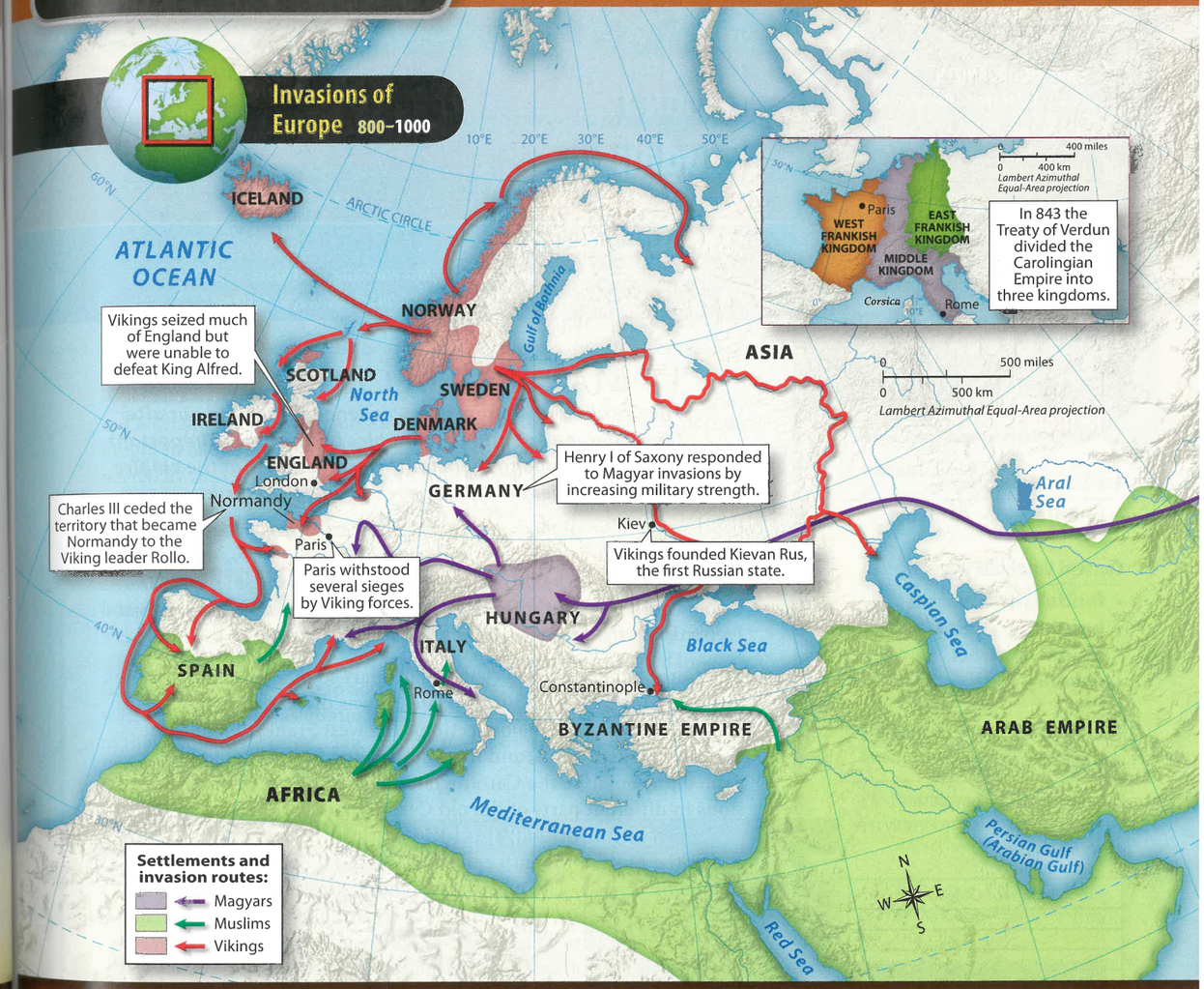
Step Into the Time

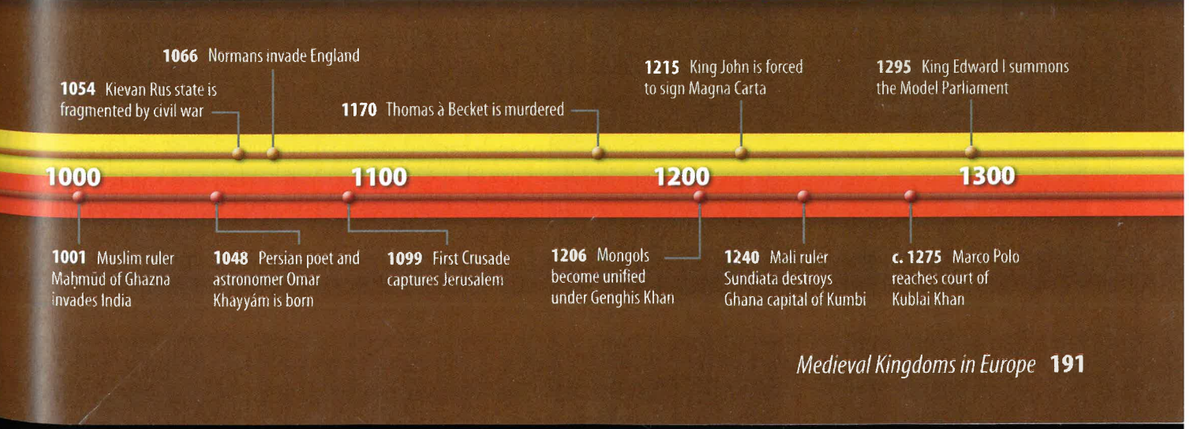
Contrasting Research two events from the time line and contrast what they show about the development of European kingdoms in the early Middle Ages.


EUROPE
THE WORLD
800
900
814 Death of Charlemagne
843 Treaty of Verdun divides Carolingian Empire
911 Vikings are ceded territory that becomes Normandy
962 Otto I is crowned emperor of the Romans
987 Hugh Capet becomes king of France, establishing Capetian dynasty
809 Death of Abassid caliph Hārūn al-Rashid
867 Basil I founds Macedonian dynasty of the Byzantine Empire
907 Tang dynasty collapses in China
973 Fatimid dynasty establishes Cairo as its capital

networks *There's More Online!*

- MAP Explore the interactive version of this map on Networks.
- TIME LINE Explore the interactive version of the time line on Networks.




1000
1100
1200
1300
1001 Muslim ruler Maḥmūd of Ghazna invades India
1048 Persian poet and astronomer Omar Khayyám is born
1054 Kievan Rus state is fragmented by civil war
1066 Normans invade England
1099 First Crusade captures Jerusalem
1170 Thomas à Becket is murdered
1206 Mongols become unified under Genghis Khan
1215 King John is forced to sign Magna Carta
1240 Mali ruler Sundiata destroys Ghana capital of Kumbi
c. 1275 Marco Polo reaches court of Kublai Khan
1295 King Edward I summons the Model Parliament

networks

There's More Online!

- ☑ BIOGRAPHY Eleanor of Aquitaine
- ☑ CHART/GRAPH Feudalism Terminology
- ☑ GRAPHIC ORGANIZER Feudal and Manorial Relationships
- ☑ IMAGE Knights in a Tournament
- ☑ IMAGE Medieval Castle
- ☑ INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ
- ☑ MAP Invasions of Europe, 800–1000
- ☑ SLIDE SHOW The Code of Chivalry
- ☑ VIDEO Feudalism

Reading HELPDESK

Academic Vocabulary

- **enabled** • **contract**

Content Vocabulary

- **feudalism** • **vassal**
- **knight** • **fief**
- **feudal contract**
- **chivalry**

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Categorizing As you read, use a table like the one below to identify the ideals of chivalry.

Ideals of Chivalry

LESSON 1

Feudalism

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- *How can changes to political systems impact economic activities?*
- *How is society influenced by changes in political and economic systems?*

It Matters Because

The Carolingian Empire was weakened inside and out after Charlemagne's death. Local nobles became more important as people turned to them for the protection that the empire could no longer provide. The result was feudalism.

The End of the Carolingian Empire

GUIDING QUESTION *What internal and external factors after Charlemagne's death weakened kingdoms in Europe?*

The Carolingian Empire began to fall apart soon after Charlemagne's death in 814. Less than 30 years later, it was divided among his grandsons into three major sections: the west Frankish lands, the eastern Frankish lands, and the Middle Kingdom. Local nobles gained power while the Carolingian rulers fought each other. Invasions in different parts of the old Carolingian world added to the process of disintegration.

In the ninth and tenth centuries, Western Europe was beset by a wave of invasions. The most far-reaching attacks of the time came from the Norsemen, or Northmen, of Scandinavia, also called the Vikings. They were a Germanic people, whose great love of adventure and search for spoils of war and new avenues of trade may have led them to invade other areas of Europe.

In the ninth century, Vikings sacked villages and towns, destroyed churches, and easily defeated small local armies. The Vikings were warriors, and they were superb shipbuilders and sailors. Long and narrow with beautifully carved, arched prows, the Viking dragon ships each carried about 50 men. The ships' construction **enabled** them to sail up European rivers and to attack places far inland. By the mid-ninth century, the Vikings had begun to build various European settlements.

Beginning in 911, the ruler of the west Frankish lands gave one band of Vikings land at the mouth of the Seine River, forming a region of France that came to be known as Normandy. The Frankish policy of settling the Vikings and converting them to Christianity was a deliberate one. As a result of their conversion to Christianity, the Vikings soon became a part of European civilization.

PHOTO: (l to r)Giraudon/Bridgeman Art Library, Giraudon/Musée Conde, Chantilly, France/Bridgeman Art Library, Last Refuge/Robert Harding World Imagery/Getty Images, © The Art Archive/Corbis.

☑ **READING PROGRESS CHECK**

Identifying What factors helped the Vikings invade Europe successfully?

enable to make possible

The Development of Feudalism

GUIDING QUESTION *Why did the collapse of governments lead to the new political and social order known as feudalism?*

The Vikings posed a large threat to the safety of people in Europe. Rulers found it more and more difficult to defend their subjects as organized governments such as the Carolingian Empire were torn apart. Thus, people began to turn to local landed aristocrats, or nobles, to protect them. To survive, it became important to find a powerful lord who could offer protection in return for service. This led to a new political and social order known as **feudalism**. At the heart of feudalism was the idea of vassalage.

feudalism political and social order that developed during the Middle Ages when royal governments were no longer able to defend their subjects; nobles offered protection and land in return for service

Knights and Vassals

In Germanic society, warriors swore an oath of loyalty to their leaders and fought in battles for them. The leaders, in turn, took care of the warriors' needs. By the eighth century, a man who served a lord in a military capacity was known as a **vassal**.

vassal under feudalism, a man who served a lord in a military capacity

The Frankish army had originally consisted of foot soldiers dressed in coats of mail—armor made of metal links or plates—and armed with swords. Horsemen had been throwers of spears. In the eighth century, however, larger horses and the stirrup were introduced. Now horsemen were armored in coats of mail because the larger horses could carry the weight. With stirrups to keep them on their horses, they wielded long lances that enabled them to act as battering rams. For almost 500 years, warfare in Europe was dominated by heavily armored cavalry, or **knights**, as they came to be called. The knights had great social prestige and formed the backbone of the European aristocracy.

knight under feudalism, a member of the heavily armored cavalry

CHART

Feudalism and manorialism involved a web of obligations.

1. ***Contrasting*** How did the obligations of serfs differ from those of lords and knights?
2. ***Interpreting*** Which social group resided in Leeds Castle (below)?

FEUDAL AND MANORIAL RELATIONSHIPS

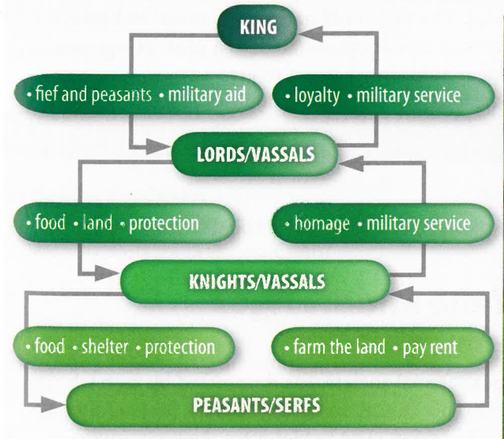

KING
• fief and peasants • military aid
• loyalty • military service
LORDS/VASSALS
• food • land • protection
• homage • military service
KNIGHTS/VASSALS
• food • shelter • protection
• farm the land • pay rent
PEASANTS/SERFS

PHOTO: Last Refuge/Robert Harding World Imagery/Getty Images

▲ In tournaments, such as this one featuring the Duke of Anhalt, knights fought one another.

It was expensive to have a horse, armor, and weapons. It also took more time and practice to learn to use these instruments skillfully. With the breakdown of royal governments, the more powerful nobles took control of large areas of land. When these lords wanted men to fight for them, they granted each vassal a piece of land that supported the vassal and his family. In the Early Middle Ages, when wealth was based primarily on land, it was the best gift a lord could give to a vassal.

The Feudal Contract

In feudal society, loyalty to one's lord was the chief virtue. The relationship between lord and vassal was made official by a ceremony. To become a vassal, a man performed an act of homage to his lord:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"The man should put his hands together as a sign of humility, and place them between the two hands of his lord as a token that he vows everything to him and promises faith to him; and the lord should receive him and promise to keep faith with him. Then the man should say: 'Sir, I enter your homage and faith and become your man by mouth and hands, and I swear and promise to keep faith and loyalty to you against all others.'"

—from *A Source Book for Mediaeval History*

By the ninth century, the grant of land made to a vassal had become known as a **fief** (FEEF). Vassals who held fiefs came to hold political authority within them. As the Carolingian world fell apart, the number of separate, powerful lords and vassals increased. Instead of a single government, many different people now maintained order.

fief under feudalism, a grant of land made to a vassal; the vassal held political authority within his fief

Feudalism became increasingly complicated. The vassals of a king, who were great lords, might also have vassals who would owe them military service in return for a grant of land taken from their estates. Those vassals, in turn, might likewise have vassals. At that level, the vassals would be simple knights with barely enough land to provide them income.

The lord-vassal relationship bound together greater and lesser landowners. It was an honorable relationship between free men and implied no sense of servitude. Feudalism came to be characterized by a set of unwritten rules—known as the **feudal contract**—that determined the relationship between a lord and his vassal. The major obligation of a vassal to his lord was to perform military service, usually about 40 days a year. When summoned, a vassal had to appear at his lord's court to give advice.

feudal contract under feudalism, the unwritten rules that determined the relationship between a lord and his vassal

Under this **contract**, the lord also had responsibilities to his vassals. He supported a vassal by granting him land, but he also had to protect his vassal by defending him militarily or by taking his side in a dispute.

contract a binding agreement between two or more people or parties

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Analyzing Why was land the most important gift a lord could give a vassal?

The Nobility of the Middle Ages

GUIDING QUESTION *How was European feudal society structured?*

In the Middle Ages, European feudal society was dominated by men whose chief concern was warfare. In this culture of warfare vassals prepared to fight for their lords when called upon. The nobles were the kings, dukes, counts, barons, and even bishops who had large landed estates and considerable political power in society. They formed an aristocracy, or nobility, that consisted of people who held political, economic, and social power.

Great lords and ordinary knights came to form a common group within the aristocracy. They were all warriors, and the institution of knighthood united them all. However, there were also social divisions among them based on extremes of wealth and landholdings.

Trained to be warriors but with no adult responsibilities, young knights had little to do but fight. In the twelfth century, tournaments—contests in which knights could demonstrate their fighting skills—began to appear. By the late twelfth century, the joust—individual combat between two knights—had become the main part of the tournament.

In the eleventh and twelfth centuries, under the influence of the Catholic Church, **chivalry**, an idea of civilized behavior, gradually evolved among the nobility. Chivalry was a code of ethics that knights were supposed to uphold. In addition to their oath to defend the Church and defenseless people, knights were expected to treat captives as honored guests instead of putting them in dungeons. A knight was expected to treat aristocratic women with tenderness and respect.

chivalry in the Middle Ages, the ideal of civilized behavior that developed among the nobility; it was a code of ethics that knights were supposed to uphold

Although women could legally hold property, most remained under the control of men—of their fathers until they married and of their husbands if they married. Still, aristocratic women had many opportunities to play important roles.

Because the lord was often away at war or court, the lady of the castle had to manage the estate, including large numbers of officials and servants. Care of the financial accounts alone took considerable knowledge. The lady of the castle was also responsible for overseeing the food supply and maintaining all the other supplies needed for the household.

Women were expected to be subservient to their husbands, but there were many strong women who advised, and even dominated, their husbands. Perhaps the most famous of these was the remarkable Eleanor of Aquitaine. Heiress to the duchy of Aquitaine in southwestern France, she was married at the age of 15 to King Louis VII of France. The marriage was not a happy one, and Louis had their marriage annulled. Eleanor married again, only eight weeks later, to Duke Henry of Normandy, who soon became King Henry II of England. She and Henry had eight children (five were sons). Two of her sons—Richard and John—became kings of England.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Summarizing List three features of chivalry.

Thinking Like a HISTORIAN

Chivalry in the Middle Ages

"More than a code of manners in war and love," observed historian Barbara Tuchman, "chivalry was a moral system governing the whole of noble life. That it was about four parts in five illusion made it no less governing for all that." How accurate was her assessment? Was chivalry only an ideal—largely ignored in practice by medieval knights? What effect, for example, did chivalry have on actual warfare during the Middle Ages? How did it affect the status of medieval women? Use the Internet to find reliable sources presenting different views on the extent to which chivalry was actually practiced in the Middle Ages.

LESSON 1 REVIEW CCSS

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. ***Making Connections*** How did the introduction of larger horses lead to the use of heavily armored knights?

Using Your Notes

2. ***Identifying*** Use your notes to identify the ideals of chivalry.

Answering the Guiding Questions

3. ***Drawing Conclusions*** What internal and external factors after Charlemagne's death weakened kingdoms in Europe?
4. ***Inferring*** Why did the collapse of governments lead to the new political and social order known as feudalism?
5. ***Making Generalizations*** How was European feudal society structured?

Writing Activity

6. **NARRATIVE** Imagine you are a minor lord in the Middle Ages. Write a letter to a friend explaining your day-to-day responsibilities. Be sure to include both your responsibilities to a greater lord and to your vassals.

PHOTO: ©The Art Archive/Corbis

networks

There's More Online!

- IMAGE Medieval Covered Market
- IMAGE Medieval Guilds
- IMAGE Peasant Ploughing a Field
- IMAGE Peasants' Wheel of Life
- INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ
- MAP Medieval Centers of Trade, After 1100
- PRIMARY SOURCE Charter of the Medieval Town of Lorris, France
- VIDEO Peasants, Trade, and Cities

Reading HELPDESK

Academic Vocabulary

- **technology**
- **crucial**

Content Vocabulary

- ***carruca***
- **serf**
- **patrician**
- **manor**
- **bourgeoisie**

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Describing As you read, use a table like the one below to describe the factors that led to the growth of cities in Europe.

Factors Leading to the Growth of Cities

LESSON 2

Peasants, Trade, and Cities

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- *How can changes to political systems impact economic activities?*
- *How is society influenced by changes in political and economic systems?*

It Matters Because

During the High Middle Ages, new farming methods enabled Europe's population to grow. Many serfs worked the land under the manorial system. The revival of trade led to a money economy and the growth of cities.

The New Agriculture

GUIDING QUESTION *How did new farming methods benefit Europe in the Middle Ages?*

In the Early Middle Ages, Europe had a relatively small population. In the High Middle Ages, however, population increased dramatically—nearly doubling between 1000 and 1300 from approximately 38 million to 74 million people.

What caused this huge increase? For one thing, Europe was more settled and peaceful after the invasions of the Early Middle Ages had stopped. Food production after 1000 also increased because the climate changed during the High Middle Ages, resulting in improved growing conditions.

Changes in **technology** also aided the growth of farming. The Middle Ages witnessed an explosion of labor-saving devices. People harnessed the power of water and wind to do jobs once done by human or animal power. Many of these new devices were made from iron, which was mined in various areas of Europe. Iron was **crucial** in making the ***carruca***, a heavy, wheeled plow with an iron plowshare. Unlike earlier plows, this plow, drawn by six or eight oxen, easily turned over heavy clay soils.

Use of the *carruca* also led to the growth of farming villages, where people worked together. Because iron was expensive, an entire community had to buy a *carruca*. Likewise, one family could not afford a team of animals, so villagers shared their beasts.

Shifting from a two-field to a three-field crop rotation also increased food production. In the Early Middle Ages, peasants divided their land into two fields. They planted one field and allowed the other to lie fallow, or unplanted, to regain its fertility.

PHOTO: (l to r)©Historical Picture Archive/CORBIS, Art Archive/Museo dell'Opera del Duomo Orvieto/Dagli Orti, The Granger Collection, NYC, All rights reserved, ©Historical Picture Archive/CORBIS.

Now, lands were divided into three parts. Peasants planted one field in the fall with grains, such as rye and wheat, that they harvested in summer. They planted the second field in spring with grains, such as oats and barley, and vegetables, such as peas and beans, that they harvested in fall. They allowed the third field to lie fallow. This way, only one-third, rather than one-half, of the land lay fallow at any time. This practice of rotating crops kept the soil fertile, while allowing people to grow more crops.

technology the science or study of the practical or industrial arts; applied sciences

crucial essential; important

carruca a heavy, wheeled plow with an iron plowshare

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Making Connections What factors led to population growth in the High Middle Ages?

The Manorial System

GUIDING QUESTION *What was life like for nobles and peasants under the economic system of manorialism?*

Landholding nobles were a military elite whose ability to be warriors depended on having the leisure time to pursue the arts of war. Landed estates, located on the fiefs given to a vassal by his lord and worked by peasants, gave the economic support that made this way of life possible.

A **manor** was an agricultural estate that a lord ran and peasants worked. Although free peasants continued to exist, increasing numbers of free peasants became **serfs**, or peasants legally bound to the land. Serfs had to give labor services, pay rents, and be subject to the lord's control. By 800, probably 60 percent of western Europeans were serfs.

A serf's labor services included working the lord's land, which made up one-third to one-half of the cultivated land scattered throughout the manor. Peasants used the rest of the estate's land to grow food for themselves. Serfs usually worked about three days a week for their lords and paid rents by giving the lords a share of every product they raised. Serfs also paid the lords for the use of the manor's common pasturelands, streams, ponds, and woodlands.

Lords had a variety of legal rights over the serfs on their estates. Serfs could not leave the manor without the lord's permission. Lords often had political authority on their lands, which gave them the right to try peasants in their own courts. Even with these restrictions, however, serfs were not slaves. The land assigned to serfs to support themselves usually could not be taken away, and their responsibilities to the lord remained fairly fixed. It was also the lord's duty to protect his serfs, giving them the safety to farm the land.

The life of peasants in Europe was simple. Their cottages had wood frames surrounded by sticks, with the spaces between sticks filled with straw and rubble and then plastered over with clay. Roofs were simply thatched. The houses of poorer peasants consisted of a single room. Others had at least two rooms—a main room for cooking, eating, and other activities and another room for sleeping. There was little privacy in a medieval household.

The seasons of the year largely determined peasant activities. Each season brought a new round of tasks. Harvest time in August and September was especially hectic. A good harvest of grains for making bread was crucial to survival in the winter months. A new cycle of labor began in October, when peasants worked the ground for the planting of winter crops. In November came the slaughter of excess livestock because there was usually not enough food to keep the animals alive all winter.

manor in medieval Europe, an agricultural estate that a lord ran and peasants worked

serf in medieval Europe, a peasant legally bound to the land who had to provide labor services, pay rents, and be subject to the lord's control

▲ A peasant and his oxen from early thirteenth-century France.

PHOTO: The Granger Collection, NYC, All rights reserved

The meat would be salted to preserve it for winter use. In February and March, the land was plowed for the planting of spring crops—oats, barley, peas, and beans. Early summer was a fairly relaxed time, although there was still weeding and sheepshearing to be done.

In every season, the serfs worked not only their own land but also the lords' lands. They also tended the small gardens next to their dwellings, where they grew the vegetables that made up part of their diet. The basic staple of the peasant diet, and of the medieval diet in general, was bread. Women made the dough for the bread. The loaves were usually baked in community ovens, which the lord owned. Highly nutritious, peasant bread contained not only wheat and rye but also barley, millet, and oats. These ingredients gave the bread a dark appearance and a heavy, hard texture.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Summarizing How were serfs legally bound to the land?

The Revival of Trade

GUIDING QUESTION *How did the revival of trade result in a commercial revolution during the Middle Ages?*

Medieval Europe was an agricultural society in which most people lived in small villages. In the 1000s and 1100s, however, Europe experienced a revival of trade and an associated growth of towns and cities.

The revival of trade in Europe was gradual. Italian cities, such as Venice, developed a mercantile fleet (a fleet of trading ships) and became major trading centers in the Mediterranean. The towns in Flanders, an area along the coast of present-day Belgium and northern France, were ideally located for northern European traders. Merchants from surrounding areas came to Flanders for woolen cloth. In the thirteenth century a medieval trade association, the Hanseatic League, developed in the Baltic and North Sea region. The Hanseatic League was an alliance of more than 100 northern European cities that banded together for mutual trade protection and economic opportunity.

By the 1100s, a regular trade had developed between Flanders and Italy. To encourage trade, the counts of Champagne, in northern France, initiated a series of annual trade fairs. Northern European merchants brought furs, woolen cloth, tin, hemp, and honey to trade for cloth and swords from northern Italy and the silks, sugar, and spices of the East. As trade increased, so did the demand for gold and silver coins. Slowly, a money economy—an economic system based on money rather than barter—emerged. New trading companies and banking firms were set up to manage the exchange and sale of goods. These new practices were part of the rise of commercial capitalism, an economic system in which people invested in trade and goods for profit.

▲ Merchants sell their wares in a medieval covered market.

PHOTO: ©Historical Picture Archive/CORBIS

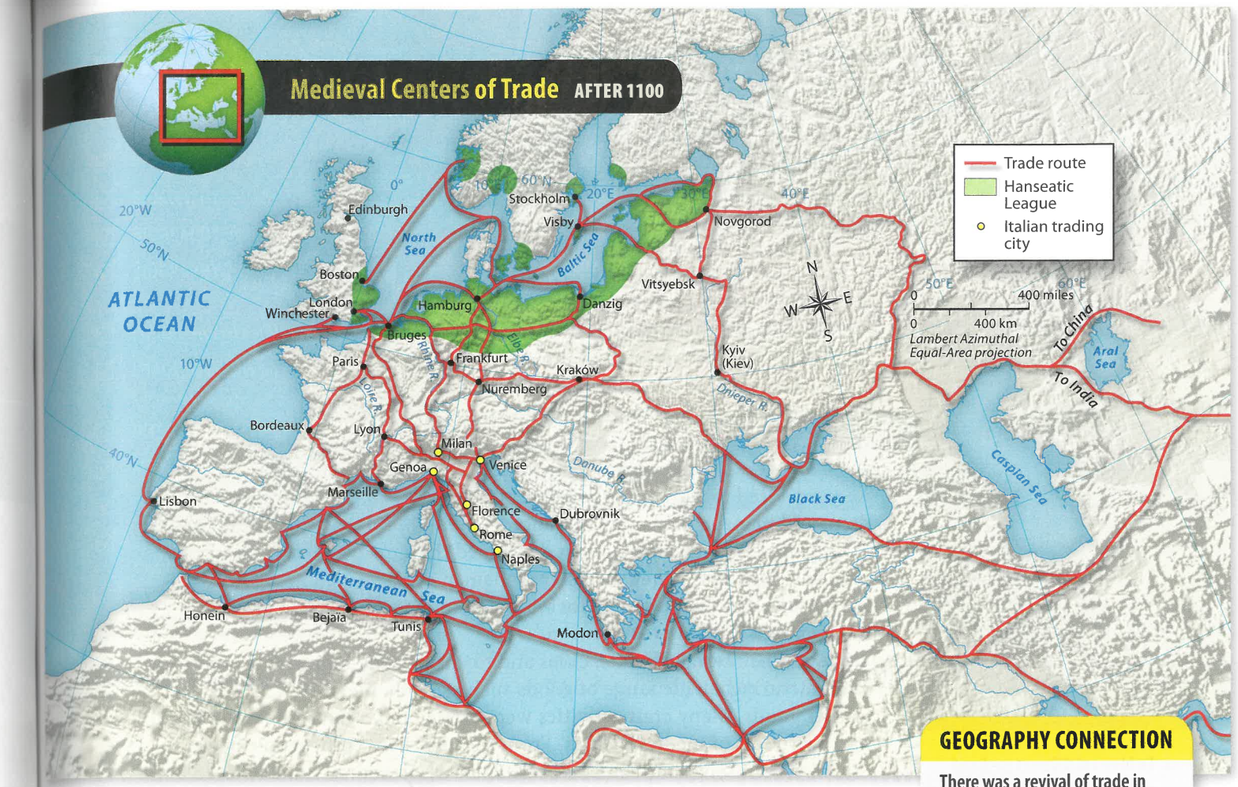
READING PROGRESS CHECK

Classifying Why were the towns of Flanders busy trading centers?

The Growth of Cities

GUIDING QUESTION *What spurred the growth of cities in the Middle Ages?*

The revival of trade led to a revival of cities. Towns had greatly declined in the Early Middle Ages, especially in Europe north of the Alps. Old Roman cities had continued to exist, but they had dwindled in size and population.



GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

There was a revival of trade in Europe in the Middle Ages.

1. **THE WORLD IN SPATIAL TERMS** *What cities were located within the Hanseatic League?*
2. **ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY** *Why were many trade cities located along bodies of water?*

With the revival of trade, merchants began to settle in the old Roman cities. They were followed by craftspeople or artisans—people who had developed skills and saw a chance to make goods that the merchants could sell. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the old Roman cities came alive with new populations and growth.

Many new cities or towns were also founded, especially in northern Europe. Usually a group of merchants built a settlement near a castle because it was located along a trade route or river and because the lords of the castle would offer protection. If the settlement prospered and expanded, new walls were built to protect it.

The merchants and artisans of these new cities later came to be called burghers, or **bourgeoisie**, from the German word *burg*, meaning "a walled enclosure." Medieval cities were small in comparison with either ancient cities or modern cities. A large medieval trading city would have about 5,000 inhabitants.

bourgeoisie the middle class, including merchants, industrialists, and professional people

Most towns were often part of a lord's territory and were therefore subject to his authority. However, townspeople needed freedom to trade. They wanted their own unique laws and were willing to pay for them. Lords and kings, in turn, saw that they could also make money and sold to the townspeople the liberties they wanted.

By 1100, townspeople had numerous rights from local lords. These included the right to buy and sell property, freedom from military service to the lord, a written law that guaranteed townspeople their freedom, and the right for an escaped serf to become a free person after living a year and a day in the town.

patrician a wealthy, powerful landowner

Over time, medieval cities developed their own governments for running the affairs of the community. Only males who had been born in the city or who had lived there for some time were citizens. In many cities, these citizens elected the city council members, who served as judges and city officials and who passed laws. Elections were rigged so that only **patricians**—members of the wealthiest and most powerful families—were elected to public office.

Medieval cities were surrounded by stone walls. Walls were expensive to build, so the cities were tightly filled. They had narrow, winding streets, and houses were crowded against one another, with the second and third stories built out over the streets.

The physical environment of medieval cities was not pleasant. Often dirty, cities smelled from animal and human waste. Air pollution was also a fact of life. Smoke from wood fires or from the burning of cheap grades of coal filled the air.

Considerably more men than women lived in medieval cities. Women were expected to supervise the household, prepare meals, raise the children, and manage the family's finances. Often, they helped their husbands in their trades, and some women developed their own trades to earn extra money. Sometimes, when a master craftsman died, his widow carried on his trade. It was thus possible for women in medieval towns to lead quite independent lives.

With the revival of trade, cities and towns became important centers for manufacturing a wide range of goods such as cloth, metalwork, shoes, and leather goods. Many craft activities were carried on in houses located in the narrow streets of medieval cities. From the 1000s on, craftspeople began to organize themselves into guilds, or business associations. Guilds played a leading role in the economic life of cities. By the 1200s, there were guilds for almost every craft, such as tanners and bakers, and separate guilds for specialized groups of merchants, such as dealers in silk, spices, or wool. Craft guilds directed almost every aspect of the production process. They set the standards for the quality of the articles produced and even fixed the price at which the finished goods could be sold. Guilds also determined the number of people who could enter a specific trade.

▲ Emblems of different medieval guilds in Umbria, Italy.

▶ CRITICAL THINKING

Analyzing Visuals Why would guilds use symbols in addition to words? Can you identify the glovemaker, armorer, and barber?

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Making Generalizations What role did guilds play in the economic life of towns and cities?

PHOTO: Art Archive/Museo dell'Opera del Duomo Orvieto/Dagli Orti

LESSON 2 REVIEW CCSS

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. ***Inferring*** Why do you think citizens allowed patricians to fix elections in medieval cities?

Using Your Notes

2. ***Making Connections*** What events during the Middle Ages led to a growth of cities?

Answering the Guiding Questions

3. ***Identifying*** How did new farming methods benefit Europe in the Middle Ages?
4. ***Explaining*** What was life like for nobles and peasants under the economic system of manorialism?
5. ***Making Generalizations*** How did the revival of trade result in a commercial revolution during the Middle Ages?
6. ***Drawing Conclusions*** What spurred the growth of cities in the Middle Ages?

Writing Activity

7. **ARGUMENT** Imagine you are a trader doing business at the beginning of the money economy. Write a letter addressed to other traders convincing them to convert from bartering to a money system.

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There's More Online!

- BIOGRAPHY Louis IX
- BIOGRAPHY Otto I
- BIOGRAPHY Philip II Augustus
- BIOGRAPHY William of Normandy
- IMAGE Seal on the Magna Carta
- IMAGE King John Signs the Magna Carta
- INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ
- MAP Europe, 1160
- PRIMARY SOURCE Magna Carta
- VIDEO The Growth of European Kingdoms

Reading **HELP**DESK CCSS

Academic Vocabulary

• **challenge** • **document**

Content Vocabulary

- **common law**
- **Magna Carta**
- **Parliament** • **estate**

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Identifying As you read, use a table like the one below to identify important events during the High Middle Ages.

England	France	Holy Roman Empire

PHOTO: (l to r)The British Library/Age Fotostock America, Inc., Erich Lessing/Art Resource, NY, Stringer/Hulton Archive/Getty Images, Archive Photos/Archive Photos/Getty Images

LESSON 3

The Growth of European Kingdoms

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- *How can changes to political systems impact economic activities?*
- *How is society influenced by changes in political and economic systems?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

The domination of society by the nobility reached its high point between 1000 and 1300—the High Middle Ages. At the same time, monarchs began extending their power. This frequently led to conflict between kings and nobles.

England in the High Middle Ages

GUIDING QUESTION *How did society and the legal system in England evolve after 1066?*

Angles and Saxons, Germanic peoples from northern Europe, had invaded England early in the fifth century. King Alfred the Great had united various kingdoms in the late ninth century, and since then England had been ruled by Anglo-Saxon kings.

The Norman Conquest

On October 14, 1066, an army of heavily armed knights under William of Normandy landed on the coast of England and soundly defeated King Harold and his foot soldiers at the Battle of Hastings. William was then crowned king of England. Norman knights received parcels of land, which they held as fiefs, from the king. All nobles swore an oath of loyalty to William as sole ruler of England.

The Norman ruling class spoke French, but the marriage of the Normans with the Anglo-Saxon nobility gradually merged Anglo-Saxon and French into a new English language. The Normans also took over existing Anglo-Saxon institutions, like the office of sheriff. William took a census known as the Domesday Book, the first census taken in Europe since Roman times and included people, manors, and farm animals. William also developed more fully the system of taxation and royal courts begun by earlier Anglo-Saxon kings.

Henry II and the Church

The power of the English monarchy was enlarged during the reign of Henry II, from 1154 to 1189. Henry increased the number of criminal cases tried in the king's court and also devised means for

BIOGRAPHY

William of Normandy (1028–1087)

Known to history as "the Conqueror," William, Duke of Normandy, proved adept at seizing political opportunities. After the death of England's king Edward the Confessor in 1066, Harold the Saxon took the English throne. Claiming Edward had designated him to be England's next king, William and his Norman troops invaded England. According to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, "William came upon [Harold] by surprise before his people were marshaled. Nevertheless the king fought very hard against him with those men who wanted to support him, and there was a great slaughter on either side. . . . And the French had possession of the place of slaughter, just as God granted them . . ."

▶ **CRITICAL THINKING**

Analyzing What does William's seizure of the English throne show about the transfer of royal power in the Middle Ages?

taking property cases from local courts and moving them to the royal courts. By expanding the power of the royal courts, Henry expanded the king's overall power. In addition, because the royal courts were now found throughout England, a body of **common law**—law that was common to the whole kingdom—was created and began to replace law codes that varied from place to place.

Henry was less successful at imposing royal control over the Church. He claimed the right to punish clergymen in royal courts. Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury and the highest-ranking English cleric, claimed that only Roman Catholic Church courts could try clerics. An angry king publicly expressed the desire to be rid of Becket: "Who will free me from this turbulent priest?" Four knights took the **challenge**, went to Canterbury, and murdered the archbishop in the cathedral. Faced with public outrage, Henry backed down in his struggle with the Church.

The Magna Carta

Many English nobles resented the ongoing growth of the king's power and rebelled during the reign of King John. At Runnymede in 1215, John was forced by the nobles to put his seal on a **document** of rights. It was called the **Magna Carta**, or the Great Charter. Feudal custom had recognized that the relationship between king and vassals was based on mutual rights and obligations. The Magna Carta gave written recognition to that fact and was used in later years to strengthen the idea that a monarch's power was limited, not absolute.

In the thirteenth century, during the reign of Edward I, an important institution in the development of representative government (one of the basic institutions of modern democratic governments)—the **Parliament**—also emerged. It was composed of two knights from every county, two people from every town, and all the nobles and bishops throughout England. Eventually, nobles and church lords formed the House of Lords; knights and townspeople, the House of Commons. The Parliaments of Edward I granted taxes, discussed politics, and passed laws.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Explaining Why was 1066 a turning point in European history?

France in the High Middle Ages

GUIDING QUESTION *Why was the reign of King Philip II Augustus a turning point in the French monarchy?*

In 843 the Carolingian Empire was divided into three sections. One of them, the west Frankish lands, formed the core of the kingdom of France. In 987 after the last Carolingian king died, the west Frankish nobles made Hugh Capet their king, establishing the Capetian (kuh • PEE • shuhn) dynasty of French kings.

Although they were called kings, the Capetians had little real power. The royal domain, or lands they controlled, included only the area around Paris, known as the Ile-de-France. Formally, they were above the great dukes of France, but many of the dukes were actually more powerful.

The reign of Philip II Augustus, who reigned from 1180 to 1223, was a turning point in the French monarchy, expanding its income and power. Philip fought wars against the English to take control of the French territories of Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Aquitaine. Philip's successors continued to add lands to the royal domain.

common law a uniform system of law that developed in England based on court decisions and on customs and usage rather than on written law codes; replaced law codes that varied from place to place

challenge a summons that is often stimulating, inciting, or threatening

PHOTO: English School/Bridgeman Art Library/Getty Images

Much of the thirteenth century was dominated by the reign of Louis IX. Deeply religious, he was later made a saint by the Catholic Church. Louis was known for trying to bring justice to his people by hearing their complaints in person. Philip IV, called Philip the Fair, ruled from 1285 to 1314. He made the monarchy stronger by expanding the royal bureaucracy. Indeed by 1300, France was the largest and best-governed monarchy in Europe. Philip IV also created a French parliament by meeting with members of the three **estates**, or orders—the clergy (First Estate), the nobles (Second Estate), and the townspeople and peasants (Third Estate). The meeting, held in 1302, began the Estates-General, the first French parliament.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Questioning Why was the reign of Philip II Augustus important to the growth of the French monarchy?

The Holy Roman Empire

GUIDING QUESTION *Why did the lands of Germany and Italy not become united during the Middle Ages?*

In the tenth century, the powerful dukes of the Saxons became kings of the eastern Frankish kingdom, which came to be known as Germany. The best-known Saxon king of Germany was Otto I. Otto was a patron of German culture and brought the Church under his control. In return for protecting the pope, Otto I was crowned emperor of the Romans in 962. The title had not been used since the time of Charlemagne. Otto's creation of a new Roman Empire in the hands of the Germans had long-range consequences for Europe.

As leaders of a new Roman Empire, the German kings attempted to rule both German and Italian lands. Many a German king lost armies in Italy in pursuit of the dream of an empire. The two most famous members of one particular German dynasty prove this.

Frederick I and Frederick II, instead of building a strong German kingdom, tried to create a new kind of empire. Frederick I planned to get his chief revenues from Italy. He considered Italy the center of a "holy empire," as he called it—hence the name Holy Roman Empire.

Frederick's attempt to conquer northern Italy led to severe problems. The pope opposed him, fearing that he wanted to include Rome and the Papal States as part of his empire. The cities of northern Italy, which had become used to their freedom, were also unwilling to become his subjects. An alliance of these northern Italian cities and the pope defeated the forces of Frederick I in 1176.

The main goal of Frederick II was to establish a strong, centralized state in Italy. He too was involved in a struggle with the popes and the northern Italian cities. Frederick II waged a bitter struggle in northern Italy, winning many battles but ultimately losing the war.

The struggle between popes and emperors had dire consequences for the Holy Roman Empire. By spending their time fighting in Italy, the German emperors left Germany in the hands of powerful German lords. These nobles ignored the emperor and created their own independent kingdoms. This made the German monarchy weak and incapable of maintaining a strong monarchical state.

In the end, the German Holy Roman Emperor had no real power over either the German states or the Italian states. Unlike France and England, neither Germany nor Italy created a national monarchy in the Middle Ages.

document an original or official paper that gives proof of or support to

Magna Carta the "Great Charter" of rights, which King John was forced to sign by the English nobles at Runnymede in 1215

Parliament in thirteenth-century England, the representative government that emerged; it was composed of two knights from every county, two people from every town, and all the nobles and bishops throughout England

estate a social or political class

GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

The Slavic people migrated into Central and Eastern Europe.

1. **THE WORLD IN SPATIAL TERMS** *In what country is most of the Slavic homeland located?*
2. **HUMAN SYSTEMS** *What are some possible reasons for the migration of the Slavic peoples?*

Both Germany and Italy consisted of many small independent states and territories. It was not until the nineteenth century that these states ultimately became unified.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Making Connections What is the origin of the term Holy Roman Empire?

Central and Eastern Europe

GUIDING QUESTION *Which Slavic peoples formed new kingdoms in eastern and central Europe?*

The Slavic peoples were originally a single people in central Europe. Gradually, they divided into three major groups: the western, southern, and eastern Slavs.

Slavic Europe

The western Slavs eventually formed the Polish and Bohemian kingdoms. German monks had converted both the Czechs in Bohemia and the Slavs in Poland to Christianity by the tenth century. The non-Slavic kingdom of Hungary was also converted. The Poles, Czechs, and Hungarians (Magyars) all accepted Western Christianity and became part of the Roman Catholic Church and its Latin culture.

The eastern Slavic peoples of Moravia were converted to Orthodox Christianity by two Byzantine missionary brothers, Cyril and Methodius, who began their activities in 863. The Slavic peoples had no written language. Cyril developed the Cyrillic alphabet so that he could create a Christian Bible and liturgy in the Slavic language.

The southern Slavic peoples included the Croats, the Serbs, and the Bulgarians. Most of them embraced Eastern Orthodoxy, although the Croats came to accept the Roman Catholic Church. The acceptance of Eastern Orthodoxy by many southern and eastern Slavic peoples meant that their cultural life was linked to the Byzantine state.

Kievan Rus and Mongol Rule

Eastern Slavic peoples had also settled in present-day Ukraine and Russia. There, in the late eighth century, they encountered Swedish Vikings who moved into their lands in search of plunder and new trade routes. The native peoples were eventually dominated by the Vikings, whom they called "the Rus" (from which *Russia* is derived).

One Viking leader, Oleg, settled in Kiev (present-day Kyiv) at the beginning of the tenth century and created the Rus state known as the Principality of Kiev. Oleg also opened trade with the Byzantines, increasing the prosperity of the Rus. His successors extended their control over the eastern Slavs and expanded Kiev, until it included the territory between the Baltic and Black Seas and the Danube and Volga Rivers. By marrying Slavic wives, the Viking ruling class was gradually assimilated into the Slavic population.

The growth of the principality of Kiev attracted Byzantine missionaries. One Rus ruler, Vladimir, married the Byzantine emperor's sister and officially accepted Eastern Orthodox Christianity for himself and his people in 988. Orthodox Christianity became the religion of the state.

Kievan Rus reached its high point in the first half of the eleventh century. This was largely due to the prosperous trade route between the Baltic and Black Seas. However, civil wars and new invasions brought an end to the first Russian state in 1169.

In the thirteenth century, the Mongols conquered Russia. They occupied Russian lands and required Russian princes to pay tribute to them. One prince emerged as more powerful than the others. Alexander Nevsky, prince of Novgorod, defeated a German invading army in northwestern Russia in 1242. The khan, leader of the western Mongol Empire, rewarded Nevsky with the title of Grand Prince. His descendants became princes of Moscow and eventually leaders of all Russia.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Making Connections How was the Viking ruling class gradually assimilated into the Slavic population?

▲ Brothers Cyril and Methodius devising the Cyrillic alphabet.

PHOTO: Ullstein bild/The Granger Collection, NYC. All rights reserved

LESSON 3 REVIEW CCSS

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. ***Making Inferences*** What was the benefit of common law over local law codes?

Using Your Notes

2. ***Identifying*** Use your notes to identify important events in England, France, and the Holy Roman Empire during the High Middle Ages.

Answering the Guiding Questions

3. ***Making Generalizations*** How did society and the legal system in England evolve after 1066?
4. ***Explaining*** Why was the reign of King Philip II Augustus a turning point in the French monarchy?
5. ***Drawing Conclusions*** Why did the lands of Germany and Italy not become united during the Middle Ages?
6. ***Identifying*** Which Slavic peoples formed new kingdoms in eastern and central Europe?

Writing Activity

7. **ARGUMENT** Look at the structure of the English Parliament compared to the French Estates-General. Write an essay explaining which parliamentary system would be better at defending the interests of townspeople and peasants.

CHAPTER 10 Assessment

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions below. Make sure you read carefully and answer all parts of the questions.

Lesson Review

Lesson 1

1. **IDENTIFYING** Why were Vikings able to expand throughout Europe?
2. **DESCRIBING** What was the feudal contract? What did this contract require?

Lesson 2

3. **CONTRASTING** How was the life of a serf different from the life of a free peasant? What were serfs' duties to their lords? What restrictions did the lord have in his treatment of the serfs?
4. **SUMMARIZING** How was trade revived in Europe in the 1000s and 1100s?

Lesson 3

5. **DRAWING CONCLUSIONS** What did King William of Normandy accomplish during his reign? What effect did this have on the monarchy in England?
6. **EXPLAINING** What peoples of Central and Eastern Europe became part of the Roman Catholic Church, and what peoples became part of the Eastern Orthodox Church? Explain how these people came in contact with Christianity and Orthodox Christianity.

21st Century Skills

7. **IDENTIFYING CAUSE AND EFFECT** What helped support population growth during the High Middle Ages?
8. **IDENTIFYING CONTINUITY AND CHANGE** What influence did French kings have after the last Carolingian king died, and how did it change over time? Be sure to name which kings brought about the changes.

Exploring the Essential Questions

9. **ANALYZING** With a partner, create a multimedia presentation describing the changes in the political system in Western Europe from the time of Charlemagne through the development of feudalism. Provide a diagram that explains the differences between the systems. Give an explanation of how feudalism emerged and how it impacted economic activities and influenced society.

DBQ Analyzing Historical Documents

Use the document to answer the following questions.

A chivalrous knight pledged loyalty and service to the church, his lord, women, and the weak. The knight was expected to observe church doctrine, to protect his lord, to deal with aristocratic women honorably, and to use his military skill to protect the weak.

10. **ANALYZING VISUALS** What part of the pledge does the above image represent?
11. **MAKING CONNECTIONS** Are there any modern equivalents of chivalry? Give some examples.

Extended-Response Question

12. **INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY** Research and write about the important elements of the life of the two Byzantine missionary brothers, Cyril and Methodius. Include details of the lasting impact they had. Be sure to name your sources.

Need Extra Help?

If You've Missed Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Go to page	192	194	197	198	201	204	196	202	192	195	195	204

Civilizations of East Asia

220–1500

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- *What qualities define power struggles and stable periods of rule?*
- *How can invasion change the lives of people in conquered lands?*

PHOTO: University Library - Heidelberg - Germany/Lutz Braun/Art Resource - NY

networks

There's More Online! about civilizations of East Asia.

CHAPTER 11

Lesson 1 *China Reunified*

Lesson 2 *The Mongols and Chinese Culture*

Lesson 3 *Early Japan and Korea*

Lesson 4 *India and Southeast Asia*

The Story Matters...

This period saw the appearance of classical civilizations in China and Japan. China was unified for the first time since the fall of the Han under the Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties. Empress Wu rose to power during the Tang dynasty and strengthened the civilian bureaucracy. During Japan's Heian period, major cultural, political, and social institutions evolved, such as the position of the emperor and the samurai class. In India, the traditional religions of Buddhism and Hinduism were challenged by factors such as the eastward expansion of Islam.

◀ Created with watercolor on paper, this portrait of Wu Zhao, who was an effective empress during the early Tang dynasty, conveys the sharp intelligence with which she rose to power.

PHOTO: Archives Charmet/Bridgman Art Library